



SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1900.

THE celebrated Mr. D'Israeli once said that in politics there was everything in having a "good cry." The republicans rely not on argument, but on vulgar abuse and on stock phrases. This they have done for thirty years. A few years back it was, "vote as you shot"—that is to say that the democrats were enemies of the country. Now they are glad to buy an ex-Confederate at any price to support Mr. McKinley. Another phrase is "sound money"—as if everybody was not for "sound money," even the republicans, who have favored every kind of money, gold and silver, gold alone, greenbacks and bank paper in turn, as personal or party interest might suggest. Another favorite phrase—the "fifty cent dollar," is ever on their tongues. Yet not one of them ever saw a fifty cent dollar or can tell what he means by the expression. Their last phrase, one that their speakers are continually employing, is "Bryanism." A parrot may have only one or two phrases and yet enjoy a profound self-satisfaction. Ask a republican what he means by any one of these phrases, and he is dumbfounded. His mind, or what serves him instead of a mind, refuses at once to revolve. Yet it may be well to repeat the inquiry. What do you mean by "Bryanism?" Do you mean to say that there was no democratic party before Mr. Bryan or that Mr. Bryan is the author of its faith? Did Mr. Bryan originate the democratic idea of justice among men; that all just governments are founded upon consent of the governed; that the rights of the States and of the people ought to be cherished and preserved; that the Constitution with its sacred limitations and guards for a free press and a jury trial is binding on every citizen, and especially on public officials; that the Congress only, not the President, has the right to make war; that the rights of property of the poor as well as of the rich must be preserved; that taxation should be limited to the special necessities of government; that no special privileges should be granted to this or that class of men at the expense of the community; that banks should not be allowed to usurp the functions of government; that the money of the Constitution, gold and silver, and the economic administration of Washington in 1792 and Jackson in 1837 constitute a grand and wise financial creed and a better basis than British dictation; that we should avoid standing armies, needless wars and entangling alliances; that justice and a free press are a surer prop to public order and freedom than bayonets, and that to buy an election by money, or to intimidate laborers, is a deadly crime against free institutions? National fraternity, peace, justice, economy, preservation of the national honor, purity in government, equality before the law—are not all these the old democratic faith; and what is Bryan but the man who has honestly accepted the democratic creed of our fathers and expounded it to the masses in words of truth and power? Has he added one iota to the democratic creed of Jefferson and Jackson? Yet they cry "Bryanism." What about McKinleyism? Can they define that? Does it mean war or peace, a free Constitution, or the repudiation of it by a man sworn to obey it? Does it mean the coinage of the so-called fifty cent dollars, as he is now doing, or gold, or bank paper, or what? Does it mean our "plain duty," or Hannanism?

What "McKinleyism" may mean, if McKinley be re-elected, men may dispute about by the hour. Patrick Henry said we have one way of judging the future, and that is by the past. Now, what has McKinleyism bought us in the past four years? We answer, what all know—a large increase of taxation; bounties to monopolists and repayments at the public expense to those who put up the money to buy the last Presidential election; the prostitution of all the powers of government to private ends and class benefit; the Anglo-American alliance and deference to British aggression in South Africa; the "hauling down" of the American flag over a large area in Alaska; the vulgar imitation of the British colonial and imperial system; a needless, bloody and costly war in the Philippines in order to crush out aspirations for free government which were encouraged by our own army and navy officers; a great standing army; scandals and jobbery in the West Indies and the public departments at Washington; the subversion of constitutional government; an increase of the annual government expenditures from five hundred to over seven hundred millions per annum; the employment of the Federal patronage to corrupt Congress; the armor plate and other mammoth jobs, the enormous development of the trusts and an openly avowed attempt to gain four more years of power by using a great election fund to corrupt voters and the election

officers. If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? Is McKinleyism to be these things over again, or is Hanna to be dropped and the corpse of "plain duty" brought to life?

For the wise phrase "McKinleyism" we do not care a fig. A phrase is nothing. Facts are what we want. We will not discuss whether McKinley's administration differs from that of Grant, or Hayes, or Garfield, or Arthur, or Harrison, or how it differs. We refer to the record of history. We take the known acts of the McKinley administration since March 3d, 1897. Men may dispute as to the meaning of a phrase or the republican national platforms, but the great question is, do the American people desire the government to be administered for four more years by Mr. McKinley as he has done for the past, or do they want a change. The rich syndicates say "No. We want no change." They stand ready to buy the election. It is money well invested for them. They put up ten millions of dollars and get their money back ten fold by the administration's policies. Who pays this money? Does it come from the sky or by taxation from the pockets of the farmers, the toilers, the masses who are outside the breastworks? Are these people ready to sell out this election for a mess of pottage? Is the small farmer and the city mechanic whom Roosevelt denounces and holds up for public contempt, willing to confess judgment by voting for him and McKinley? Will the farmer and the poor man look the hand that lays on the lash of sorrow? Is there any rich man in Virginia so unworthy as to back Roosevelt against his own people or to join the ranks of the corrupt republican syndicates? We hope not.

Now that the President of the B. & O. R. R. has threatened the working men of Baltimore with the loss of employment if Mr. Bryan be elected, could the stockholders and bondholders of that road blame the democrats who have heretofore been traveling and sending freight by that road, if they should transfer their business to other and less politically proscriptive lines of transportation? Railroads conducted on business principles don't meddle with politics. The directors of the B. & O. should bear this in mind when they elect their next president.

JUDGING from the way Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi has been voting in the U. S. Senate during recent years, he resembles Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky in political as well as in some other matters not necessary to mention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, October 27.—Senator Sullivan who was yesterday sued for breach of promise by Miss Lucy Leeton asserts that the suit is an attempt to smirch his character. In a dispatch from New Orleans he says: "This woman has absolutely no claim on me of any kind. While in Washington recently I received a proposition from her and her advisers, which I rejected. The proof will show the attempt to blacken my name, which attempt could have been avoided by me if I had agreed to their demand." The court has issued the usual writ of service on the defendant in the suit to show cause within 20 days why judgment for the \$50,000 demanded by the plaintiff should not be given. The writ is in the hands of the marshal for service. The court officials say that the case cannot be brought to trial for six or seven months, owing to the crowded condition of the docket.

The State Department is beginning to be disgusted with the demands for blood which are continually being made by the foreign ministers in Peking. Scarcely a day goes by without some expression from one of these envoys of his dissatisfaction with the list of those who have been named for punishment. Today it is the French Minister, M. Fliche, who, according to a dispatch from Paris, thinks other names should be added to this list. According to the view taken at the State Department China is now on her knees, promising every reparation and offering to behead any official designated by the powers for punishment. Instead of naming these men and making an end of it, the foreign ministers, each one of whom apparently has a special grudge against one or more Chinese officials, are still haggling over the list and expressing dissatisfaction that China's blood offering is not more extensive. Already four or five of the chief nobles of China have committed suicide or died under circumstances that look like self-inflicted punishment to escape the figure of public execution.

Two of the principal cities of Asia, Peking and Tientsin, have been destroyed, besides a number of smaller ones. Loot to the extent of many millions of dollars has been taken, twenty Chinese have been killed for every one foreigner, and at least against the Russians the Chinese can be brought that hundreds of Chinese women have been violated. The reprisals already taken have been exceptionally severe, and, in the opinion of State department officials, the Christian world is in more serious danger of making itself ridiculous by demands for more heads. In the mean time, China is practically in a state of anarchy and the danger from this will, it is believed, increase because of the delay on the part of the foreign envoys at Peking in formulating their demands. The State department here believes that full measure of punishment should be meted out to those prominent in inciting the anti-foreign outrages, but it also believes that justice should be tempered with moderation and a Christian spirit, and that personal grudges should not be allowed to cause wholesale decapitation of great and small on the mere suspicion that they were engaged in abetting the disturbances. It is probable that Minister Conger will be, if he has influence to confer the demands of his fellow ministers to the punishment of the principals who have already been named, with Prince Tuan at the head, and to oppose the lengthening of the list. Some days ago from several dif-

ferent sources word was received at the State department that there was danger that the viceroys of Hankow and Wuchang would be removed. These are the men who have been relied upon by the powers to preserve order in the southern provinces and have throughout the trouble in China been friendly to the foreigners and in the face of threats and possible degradation have opposed the Boxer movement. Secretary Hay, while not believing the reports, at once called Minister Conger what he had heard and instructed him to ascertain what truth there was in it and to energetically protest against the removal of Minister Conger if he called the State department that no attempt had been made to disturb these viceroys and that he did not believe there was any present intention to displace them. It was his opinion that there was no truth in the report.

Commission General Peck of the Paris Exposition was handed a gentle rebuke by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell today. It seems that Mr. Peck ordered a gold and silver medal medals made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, for M. Pequet, the French Commissioner General, and his staff. This bill for these medals amounting to \$119,600 was forwarded to the department. Tracewell refused to pay it out of the general fund, telling Mr. Peck in substance that he had the pleasure and credit of giving these medals to the French Commissioner General and must therefore pay for them out of his own fund.

Hon. Geo. E. Bowden was in the city yesterday in consultation with Chairman Joseph L. Crupper, of the republican city committee of Alexandria. Mr. Bowden says his party in Virginia are working harmoniously to elect McKinley and members of Congress. "We could elect," said Mr. Bowden, "four Congressmen and perhaps more, were it not for our own law, which is entirely controlled by the democrats. McKinley will poll a very large white vote throughout the central, western and valley sections of the State. I am inclined to think when our political opinions see the large and respectable class of white voters that will be polled next November for the republican ticket, they will no longer denounce us as the negro party. Many of the best citizens of our Commonwealth have long since ceased to use that as an argument against us." When asked about the congressional result in his (the second district) he could not give estimates as to the relative strength of the three candidates. Although, he says, John S. Wise, of New York, brother of the republican candidate, is jumping the district, he cannot forecast what effect his efforts will have on the voters.

Representative Rixey was in the city today. He is in fine spirits over the outlook for a large vote in the eighth Virginia district for Bryan and himself. He does not feel at all alarmed at the alleged vigorous canvass his opponent is making. Rixey's friends say that satisfactory arrangements can be made between Mr. Crupper and the congressman for a series of joint debates next week. Mr. Rixey wants a little amusement before the canvass closes, and believes Rixey and Crupper can start the boys on a good natured laugh. Mr. Crupper, however, says that though he is going on the stump, he will be wary to do so here at noon today.

New Jersey democrats here say a great change in the political feeling of their State has taken place during the last two weeks; that the working men there are aware that the plutocrats have combined against them, have resolved to strike back, and that Senator Sewell, who puts the republican majority at thirty-five thousand, will be a sadly disappointed man on the night of the election, as there is now every indication that the State will go for Bryan.

At the present time plans are being considered for two battleships, two armored cruisers, and two protected cruisers, the latter to have a high rate of speed. These plans are not yet decided upon, but may be changed later. They serve merely as a basis for calculation.

The steamer New York, on which Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hume of Alexandria county, sailed for home last Saturday, arrived at New York this morning, according to a dispatch from the city received here at noon today. It is said at the War Department today that the report that General Fitzhugh Lee will lose his command in Cuba and be recalled to this country is true, and that orders to that effect will soon be electrically changed. It is what duty he will be assigned in the United States.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Virginia democratic association of this city last night, addressing the members were Messrs. Tharin and Messrs. McDonald, Cartright and Wingfield Bullock of this city, and W. H. Saunders of Loudoun county, Virginia. The association forwarded two hundred dollars to Judge Lee for his campaign expenses in the 9th Virginia district.

People from Baltimore here today say the bribe offered and the threat made by the president of the B. & O. R. R. Co. to the working men of that city, to the effect that he would cancel his order for nine thousand dollars if they did not elect McKinley, was being worked up in that city as a gross insult and a transparent humbug, as railroads are run for money, and that if the general property of which he prates so much really exists, the road will need more cars, and Mr. Bryan's election cannot possibly tend to reduce that need.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dun reports failures for the week, 205 in the United States, against 190 last year and 28 in Canada, against 23 last year.

During the last fiscal year the Bureau of Engraving and Printing turned out 116,906,423 sheets of government stamps and checks.

Paul Kruger, it is said, will spend the winter in the neighborhood of Nice. Dr. Leyds says he has no reason to believe there is any ground for the statement that Mr. Kruger intends to visit President McKinley.

The report of Brigadier General Bates, fiscal year general of the army, for the fiscal year ended June 30, was made public yesterday. The report shows that the total expenditures in paying the army, regulars and volunteers, amounted to \$51,733,808.22.

General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who spends considerable portion of his time in Washington, has been quite ill for several days past at his apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, but has improved very much, however, and is now able to be about.

The threat of Mr. John K. Cowen, of the B. & O. R. R., to cancel an extensive order for freight cars in case Mr. Bryan was elected is conclusively shown to be either a gigantic "bluff" or an exhibition of bad business tactics. That Mr. Cowen, by his statement, has made many democratic votes is the belief of the party leaders. Chairman Jones, of the national democratic committee, wires a vigorous criticism of Mr. Cowen's statement. Col. Charles Marshall adds a few pointed remarks, in which he speaks of grand juries and petit juries. Many workmen declare that they will not be coerced by Mr. Cowen or anybody else.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Alexandria turned out en masse last night to hear addresses by Mr. R. Walton Moore and Attorney General Montague, which were delivered at the Opera House. The hall was filled from stage to gallery with as representative an audience as could have gathered, the gallery being as crowded with ladies as the main floor was with the solid voters of Alexandria and the surrounding country. On the stage were the Mayor, the officers of the democratic organizations and a number of prominent citizens, including several from Alexandria and Fairfax counties. A band of music enlivened and the presence of the ladies with their bright smiles added grace to the occasion.

The officers of the democratic organizations had promised good speakers and the crowd was there to hear them, and not one went away disappointed or dissatisfied. The speakers were introduced by City Attorney Boothe in a few graceful remarks. Messrs. Moore and Montague were at their best and held the attention of their audience from start to finish—not a moment of the time dragged. They came full of enthusiasm in the cause of democracy, which causes they have ably championed since their manhood and had no trouble in awakening enthusiasm in the audience.

Mr. Moore, always a favorite in Alexandria where he is known for his true worth, confined his remarks chiefly to imperialism and militarism and in eloquent speech, graceful gesture and their consequent vivid and convincing address was warmly and enthusiastically received. When he said he was not an officeholder nor a candidate, but a free lance and favored a change in the State constitution to make Virginia a white man's State, he brought down the house. His allusions to the treatment accorded by the national government to the Filipinos, the Cubans and the Porto Ricans and of the turning of its back on the struggling Boers were most pathetic.

Mr. Montague's appearance was his first before an Alexandria audience, but he had not spoken two minutes before he had won every one of his hearers. His remarks were mainly on the trusts and their promoters and he pictured them in their true light and told of the baneful influence they were exerting upon the masses of the people. No man, said Mr. Montague, is more sincere in his desire for a fair ballot than I am, for it is my firm belief that no nation can prosper and live whose ballot is corrupt and fraudulent. We can survive a governmental mistake or a mistake in finance, but no nation can survive a decadence of her public and political morality. A currency was not so important in a country, the speaker said, as to have a country in which the currency could operate, and this had come to be the condition with us now—whether our government was to be a glittering empire, with all the show, pomp and expense of an imperial form of government, or to be the plain, simple, honest and unostentatious republic of the fathers.

The speaker then sketched graphically the policy and conduct of the McKinley administration towards Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and told in amusing but forcible manner of the Cuban postal scandals. He spoke of the great campaign contributions to the republicans from the millionaire trusts and corporations, and said they were not given for nothing—for instance, Mr. Huntington who gave \$1,000,000 in 1896 wanted no Nicaragua canal to come in competition with his Southern Pacific railroad. Politics was being made a business. He lamented the low tone of political morality in this country and argued upon a high and lofty plane the need for honesty and integrity in public affairs and among public men. In conclusion he paid a tribute to Congressman Rixey and urged all to support the full democratic ticket. Mr. Montague is an accomplished debater, fair and liberal in discussing all issues, abounds in dry humor, is clear in drawing his conclusions and presents his case in the most forcible and attractive manner. His argument was statesmanlike and high-toned, as indicated it was throughout. He indulged in no abuse, but his points were none the less strongly made and keen. He made a fine impression and the applause he received was more than liberal.

Both speakers paid handsome tributes to the democratic leader, Wm. J. Bryan. Very little idea can be obtained from the notes given above of Mr. Moore's or Mr. Montague's splendid addresses, each of which was about an hour long. After the conclusion of the speeches Messrs. Moore and Montague were most heartily congratulated, numbers from the audience ascending to the stage to grasp their hand. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city.

THE SULLIVAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The account published in the Gazette's Washington correspondence yesterday concerning the suit brought in Washington against Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, by Miss Lucy Leeton for breach of promise and in which she sets forth that she and the Senator lived in this city as man and wife under the name of Sutton in 1897, caused much comment here, but the police say they never heard of the affair before and no one seems to know where the couple lived while in Alexandria.

Senator Sullivan is in New Orleans. His friends claim that the story has been told before, and that it was made up of not long ago by L. P. Blunt, a Mississippi lawyer, and an enemy of Senator Sullivan, to injure the Senator in his contest for the Senate. His clerk, Webb Harris, has issued a statement charging Miss Leeton with having "bribed the Senator" ever since December, when she came to Washington, with having registered at different local hotels under different names, and with being a morphine "fiend."

A dispatch from Oxford, Miss., says: "Lucy Leeton was married fifteen years ago to Thomas Hyde, a carpenter. Mrs. Hyde sued for a divorce in 1896 and obtained the decision. Senator Sullivan today gave out the following story: 'This woman has absolutely no claim on me of any kind. While in Washington recently an attempt was made by her and her abettors to extort money from me under threat of a suit such as she has now brought. I declined to entertain such a proposition. The proof will show that it is an attempt to besmirch my character.'"

List of Unclaimed Letters.—The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Va., postoffice October 27:

Griggs, Ben Eubank, Miss Inez
Jackson, Mrs Jennie Rutledge, Chas H
Osborn, James Sanders, William
Pewell, John W Shaw, Wend C

JOS. L. CRUPPER, P. M.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

McAlister a Pervert.—Paterson, N. J., Oct. 27.—The indignation of the people of this city over the murder of Jennie Boscheier is taking voice now in denouncing the fiendish crime charged against McAlister, Kerr, Death and Campbell. The families of the young men are as much horror-stricken as any in the city. It is told by a relative of McAlister that when his name was first mentioned in connection with the case his father said to him: "Walter, if you have had nothing to do with this matter go straight down to the police station and prove your innocence. If you have had anything to do with it go upstairs and blow your brains out." Young McAlister protested that he knew nothing of the matter except that he had seen the girl in Main street that night and he promised to tell the police. Stories now being told of McAlister and his escapades with girls tend to show that he was a pervert. His former friends who used to visit him at his home say that he had two drawers full of soda water, which he kept in his room and he delighted to show them to certain of his friends. He told them that the first time he went out with a girl he invariably took a part of her underclothing and had accumulated a collection in this way. A number of women in this city declare that McAlister started them on the downward path. He was nearly lynched about three years ago at Hot Springs, Ark. He followed a respectable woman one day in a carriage and made an insulting proposal to her. The insult became known and a crowd chased McAlister, threatening to lynch him. Two years ago he took a respectable young woman, Emma Beck, on a trolley car to attend a circus. She refused to enter a road house with him and he brought her out a glass of soda water, which he made her drink. She said the girl became sick after drinking it. She repaid his advances and returned home. As she got off the car in Main street, she reeled and fell. She was conveyed to St. Joseph's Hospital where she recovered. The physician said she had been drugged.

Mr. Bryan.—New York, Oct. 27.—Mr. Bryan finished his tour of New Jersey last night at 11 o'clock, and came to this city from Newark. He went to the Hoffman House and later to the house of Dr. Girdner, where Mrs. Bryan was stopping. Mr. Bryan expressed gratification over his New Jersey meetings, saying they far surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm his expectations. Concerning the ending of the strike in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania Mr. Bryan said the fact that the men have secured an advance is not only gratifying, but it shows that there was just cause for their complaints. From the fact that they were idle a month and that the consumers of coal had to pay a higher price for coal, the cause of the strike shows how important it is to have arbitration for the settlement of differences between labor and capital.

New York, Oct. 27.—Col. W. J. Bryan left here at 9:04 o'clock today for New Haven, Conn. He will be the central figure there in a political demonstration in the armory of the 2nd Regiment. Mr. Bryan was accompanied to the Grand Central station by ex-Governor W. J. Stone. Bryan does not anticipate the same turbulent scenes as on the occasion of his visit to New Haven four years ago. He will return to this city at 3 o'clock today. He will be escorted to the Hoffman House. At 5:45 o'clock a dinner will be given at the hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, there being 35 invited guests. Mr. Bryan will address six monster meetings in this city tonight.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27.—Mr. Bryan was warmly greeted by 7,000 persons at the Second Regiment Armory this morning.

Foreign News.—Vienna, Oct. 27.—Severe race riots have occurred at Buzsuk, Galicia. Much property was destroyed by anti-semitic mobs. A Jew was found at a public house and was brutally beaten. The Jewish population fled into the open country. The mob had the encouragement of the authorities.

London, Oct. 27.—Lord Roberts says that fifty members of the Prince Alfred Guards (cavalry) were ambushed on Wednesday between Springfield and Philadelphia. Only seven of the guards escaped.

Hurst Park, Eng., Oct. 27.—The much talked of match race between Mr. Neumann's English bred horse Eager and Mr. J. A. Drake's American bred racer Royal Flush, was run here today for a gold cup valued at \$2,500 and a purse of \$250. Eager won the race. The distance was six furlongs.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—An iron trust which was formed of all the iron manufacturers of Hungary and Austria was dissolved this afternoon, owing to the inability of the firms to co-operate amicably. Prices have fallen 15 per cent.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The *Moaveilliste* of Lyons, asserts that a plot to kill President Loubet has been unearthed. The discovery of the plot followed the arrest of an electrician who had robbed his employers. Documents were found in his possession which revealed the fact that anarchists had planned to kill Loubet during his forthcoming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument.

Suicide of a Lighthouse Keeper.—Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 27.—For several nights mariners have noticed that the light at the lighthouse on Cockroach Island, near the mouth of Little Manatee had been out and yesterday a party from Tampa was sent out to investigate. In the little room, the body of Fred B. Walker, the keeper, was found, his head blown off and the gun by his side. He left a note saying he had employed the same methods used by his father, who committed suicide in the same room with the same gun, sitting in the same chair and presumably at the same hour.

The Situation in China.—London, Oct. 27.—A telegram from Tientsin reports the rumor the Dowager Empress is dying. She is reported to be seriously ill at Tai Yuen Fu.

Rome, Oct. 27.—The Messagero says a Peking telegram saying that Emperor Kwang Su has agreed to return to Peking. Count von Waldersee has promised him a mixed escort of 5,000 men.

An International Catholic Journal.—Rome, Oct. 27.—The scheme for an international catholic news agency with priests as correspondents has been dropped but the project of founding a new international Catholic journal is being seriously considered. The journal will be printed in English as well as other languages. It will be edited at Brussels but the editorial staff will reside chiefly at Rome and Paris. The journal will print news, but no articles devoted to religious and moral articles in a popular vein. An enormous circulation is expected.

Aged Culpeper Negro Dead.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 27.—Edward Henry, reputed to be the oldest man in the country, died at his home yesterday, aged 116 years. He was born a slave in Culpeper, Va., in 1784. During his long career he was married five times, and is survived by his fifth wife, by whom he had thirteen children. He is said to be the father of sixty children.

The Markets.—Chicago, Oct. 27.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—Dec 77 1/2, 77 1/2. Georgetown, Oct. 27.—Wheat 65a70.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thirteen new cases of fever and 15 suspected cases are reported in Havana today. The total number of cases is slightly increased.

The London Imperial Volunteers expected in London today from South Africa failed to arrive and the reception to have been tendered them was postponed.

According to the dispatch from Winchester the presidency of Washington & L. University, the vacancy by the death of William L. Wilson, will be offered to ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Burglars entered the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad station at Danville, Pa., early this morning. They gagged the watchman, blew the safe open with dynamite and stole \$200. The burglars were taken.

Julian Tregeuna Biddulph Arnold, son of Sir Edward Arnold, sailed from New York for Europe a prisoner on the steamship Umbria today. Arnold was charged with the embezzlement of about \$350,000 in London early in the year.

Chas. M. Hayer, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, of Canada, announces his retirement from that company. He has accepted the presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. P. Henshaw. The change goes into effect the first of the year.

Martin Somersday's two-story frame building in the suburbs of Shamokin, Pa., was dynamited early this morning by some unknown persons. The building was badly wrecked and several residences opposite were more or less damaged.

The "sound money" democrats held a large parade in Chicago today. In front of the City Hall, the largest crowd gathered and cheered for Bryan and Stevenson, drowned the noise of the McKinley shouters.

Justice Lawrence has issued an attachment on New York for \$700,000 against the property of Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding teller of the First National Bank.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who is ill at the Church Home in Baltimore as the result of a surgical operation, continues to improve in health.

Hon. William J. Bryan addressed immense crowds in his second day's tour of New Jersey, which ended at Newark last night. The people who greeted Mr. Bryan on the run he made circling the north Jersey counties made him counted by the hundred thousand. The enthusiasm displayed had the ring of sincerity, and such an outpouring of the people is regarded as highly significant by the democratic managers. It is not often that Mr. Bryan expresses pleasure at the reception accorded him, but last night he said: "I am most agreeably surprised at the meeting held in New Jersey. I had expected to see a great deal of political improvement in the State, but this remarkable series of meetings has surpassed my expectations, both in their size and the enthusiasm shown."

All arrangements are perfected for the reception to be tendered to Mr. Bryan by the National Association of Democratic Clubs in New York tonight. All the democratic clubs in the city, as well as a number from Connecticut, will take part in the demonstration. Meetings in the evening are to be held at Cooper Union, the Broadway Athletic Club and Madison Square Garden. At the conclusion of a dinner to be given at the Hoffman House Mr. Bryan and his party will witness the special display of fireworks, which will be given in Madison Square. In this square have been erected eight different stands, from which meetings will be held. A number of speakers will address the crowds from trucks placed there for that purpose.

Big meetings have also been arranged for Mr. Bryan in Brooklyn on Monday night.

Governor Roosevelt was given a magnificent reception on his return to New York city. He spoke to 20,000 people in Madison Square Garden. Charles S. Fairchild, former secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Odell also made speeches. Tons of fireworks, the singing by the giant chorus, the marching of thousands of club men from the organizations in very Assembly district, and all other factors combined to make an occasion a memorable one in the history of American politics. Gov. Roosevelt's speech was mainly a ridicule of Mr. Bryan.

REGISTRATION DECISION.—Judge Wallace, of the Corporation Court of Fredericksburg, has rendered a decision in the case of Clarence Ingram, who appealed from the decision of one of the city registrars when he was denied the right to register and vote there, which will affect a large number of people who have business interests elsewhere, especially in Washington, and claim Fredericksburg as their voting place. Mr. Ingram is in business in Washington, but claims Fredericksburg as his home. Judge Wallace, in his decision, states the ground that parties engaged regularly in private business elsewhere are not residents of the city and cannot be called upon to perform the duties of citizens and that of the persons occupied away from there only those in the employment of the United States Government, claiming Fredericksburg as their home, can register and vote there. The registrar was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

GEN. LEE TO BE CALLED HOME.—It is understood that soon after Secretary Root returns to Washington an order will be issued abolishing both military departments in Cuba and merging them into one, under command of Major-General Wood. By that arrangement the government will reduce the military expense of the island to the maintenance of but one headquarters instead of three, as at present. On being relieved of his command Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will return to this country and be assigned to other duty. The reduction of the departments in Cuba will release a number of regular army officers for service with their commands in this country and in the Philippines.

One thousand and six acres of land in Stafford county belonging to the late Henry W. Edwards were sold at Fredericksburg yesterday for five tracts for division of the estate and brought in the aggregate \$7,350. Two tracts were purchased by Price G. Edwards, two by H. W. Edwards and one by William Deacon, all heirs-at-law.

FEELINGS OF SAFETY permeate the household of one Mrs. Minnie Cough Cure, the only case of one Minute Cough Cure, the only result. It is infallible for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption.

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